WICHITA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1895.

HER LAST HOPE GONE

MICARAGUA IS LEFT TO DEAL WILH ENGLAND ALONE.

GRESHAM WON'T HELP

ERITISH MARINES READY TO LAND AT DAYBREAK.

NICARAGUA HAS THREE CHANCES

SHE CAN PAY, SUBMIT TO OCCUPA-TION OR FIGHT.

edents for the Administration's Par siveness are Quoted--Cases Alleged to Cover the Present Issue.

London, April 25.-Inquiries made today at the United States embassy here confirm the statement made that Great Britain and the United States are agreed as to the former's action in enforcing her demands upon Nicaragua.

Washington, April 25,-Advices received here today state that Admiral Stephens has notified the Nicaraguan government that the time in which they are to reply to England's demands will expire at midnight tonight, and that if there is no reply in that time expire at midnight tonight, and proceedings. troops will be landed to take possession of the custom house and government officers at 6 o'clock tomorrow (Friday)

Washington, April 25,-Nicaragua's last hope of assistance from the United States in her controversy with Great Britain to prevent the seizure of Corinto, vanished this afternoon. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister who had been waiting with intense anxiety to see Secretary Gresham, was finally successful about 3 o'clock when the secretary came into the department from the White House where he had been in consultation with President Cleveland, presumably on the same

CAME FORTH DEPRESSED. The intervitw was very short. In five miutes the minister emerged from the secretary's office looking very much

He refused to say a word as to what had taken place, but it can be stated that the secretary gave him to under-stand very clearly that the United States would not interfere in the case as it stands. So there are now three courses open to Nicaragua, namely: To pay the indemnity; to permit the occupation of Corinto, or to fight, and the next twelve hours must find the choice declared, for already the British choice declared, for already the British troops are to land at daybreak tomor-

row at Corinto.

As already stated in the Associated Press dispatches, the position taken by the president in this matter is that the dispute is one entirely between Great Britain and Nicaragua, in which the United States has no call to interfere unless there should be committed acts inturious to American interests in Injurious to American interests in Nicaragua. Or there should be shown a disposition by Great Britain to ac-quire Nicaraguan territory. On each of these points a favorable assurance has been had from Great Britain and It is said that all that can now be done is to watch the course of events. This decision was not hastly reached.

PRECEDENTS ON THE CASE the countries of Central and South America was considered and discussed carefully by the president with his constitutional advisors and there has been made a close scrutiny of the been made a close scrutiny of the precedents that might suffice for our guidance. These have been found in at least three cases. The first was fully set out in the message of Presi-dent Ruchanau to consequent to the ent Buchanan to congress in 1859 in the portion relating to Paraguay.

the portion relating to Paraguay.

For several years preceeding this message the United States had great difficulty in maintaining friendly relations with Paraguay, the latter country then being under the dictatorship of Dr. Lopez, who was carrying out a policy of excluding the rest of the world from his country by the most drastic measures. He had, as President Buchanan stated, upon the most frivolous and even insulting pretexts, refused to ratify the treaty of friendship and commerce concluded with ship and commerce concluded with Paraguay: had seized and appropriated the property of American citizens resid lng in the country in a violent and arbitrary manner and finally the Paraguayans had fired upon the United States steamer Water Witch in 1885 and killed the helmsman while the ves-sel was making a peaceful survey of Parana river to determine its fitness for steam navigation

COMPELLED AN APOLOGY. The honor as well as the interests of the United States demanded satisfac-tion, and the president, being clothed by congress with necessary power, sent a haval expedition up the parana river to the capital of Paraguay and compelled ample apologies from the president, the payment of an indemnity of \$10,000 to the family of the man who was killed and finally secured the ratification of the treaty. The application of this case to the Nicaraguan situation is not exact, but it is regarded as committing the United States to recognition of the principle of the right to demand an indemnity for the abuse of United States officers, and therefore we could

not consistently deny the same right to Great Britain. The second case which was relied upon as a precedent grew out of the difficulties encountered by Spain, France and Great Britain in their rela-tions with Mexico in 1880. These na-tions asserted that they had been placed by the arbitrary and vexatious con-duct of Mexico under the necessity of exacting from the authorities of that country a more effective protection for the persons and properties of other states as well as the execution of oblitions contracted with them by Mexi-and therefore, they had combined effect their ends by force if need be.

The United States, which had had simflar grievances against Mexico, was in-vited to join these European nations in enforcing their demands.

SEWARD'S DECLARATION. These invitations were declined by the United States, which was then in the threes of civil war, but the signifi-cant point in the case is found in the declaration by Secretary Seward: "As the undersigned has heretofore had the honor to inform each of the plenipo-tentiaries now addressed, the president does not feel himself at liberty to ques-tion and does not question, that the sovereigns represented have undoubted right to decide for themselves the fact that they have sustained grievances and to resort to war against Mexico for redress thereof and have also a ight to levy the war severally or jointly. The United States has a deep in-terest which, however, they are happy to believe, is an interest held by them in common with the high contracting

and with all other civilized states, that neither of the sovereigns by whom the convention has been concluded, shall seek or obtain any acquisition of territory or any advantage peculiar to itself and not equally left open to the United States and every other civilized state, within the territories of Mexico, and especially that neither one or all of the contracting parties shall, as a result or consequence of the hostilities to be inaugurated under the convention, exercise in the subsequent affairs of Mexico, influence calculated to impair the right of the Melcan people to choose and freely to constitute the form of its own government."

It appears that those stipulations were acknowledged by the contracting parties to the satisfaction of Presi-dent Lincoln, although it was found necessary after the close of our war to take steps to expel Maximilian from

SPAIN AND CHILL.

The third precedent was found in the case of the war between Spain and Chill in 1866 when, upon being appealed to on behalf of Chili, in the name of the Monroe doctrine, to prevent the homeofest of Milestein Spain. bombardment of Valparaiso, Secretary Seward wrote to United States Minister Kilpatrick at Santiago, as follows: "The government of the United States will maintain and insist with all the decision and energy which are com-patible with our existing neturality, that the republic which is accepted by any one of those (Southern American) states shall not be subverted as an end of a lawful war by European pawers, but beyond this point the United States government will not go nor will it consider itself hereby bound to take part in wars in which a South American republic may enter with a to take part in wars in which a South American republic may enter with a European sovereign, when the object of the latter is not the establishment in the place of the subverted republic, of a monarchy under a European prince," Upon these precedents rests the de-cision of the administration to refrain from interference between Great Brit-ain and Nucaragua at this stage of the proceedings.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. In behalf of Nicaragua, though without success, it would appear that it has been urged that the occupation of Corinto by the British troops would be a direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and Great Britain. A provision of that treaty prohibits British occupation of Central American territory. Article one covenants that the United States and Great Britain agree, "that neither will erect or maintain any fortifica-tions commanding the Nicaraguan canal, or in the vecinity thereof, or oc-cupy or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise and dominion over Nicara-gua, Costa iRca, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

It is pointed out that this is even more binding than the Monroe doc-trine, as the latter is a principle as-serted by the United States, while the serted by the United States, while the treaty is an agreement to which Great Britain is a party. There have been individual statements on both sides of the water that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was abrogated, yet the governments have never formally abrogated it. A resolution was introduced in the last senate to abrogate it, indicating that those who opposed it considered it still in force. The terms, it is held, appear to be very definite against Great

still in force. The terms, it is held, appear to be very definite against Great Britain's "occupying or exercising any dominion over Nicaragua."

London, April 25.—The foreign office up to tonight had not received a request from the United States or Nicaragua for extension of the time allowed Nicaragua for consideration of the uitimatum of Great Britain as presented by Admiral Stephenson, who is now at Corinto with three British warships.

The latest information here tonight is to the effect that there will be no change in the attitude assumed by Nichange in the attitude in the interest interest in the interest i

change in the attitude assumed by Nicaragua towards the British ultimatum, and the confident belief is that the British will occupy Corinto tomorrow morning and force their demands. Late tonight a well known diplomat received tonight a well known diplomat received private information from connections in New York City to the effect that Nic-aragua had decided to refuse Great Britain's ultimatum and would resist it. Dr. Guzman had not, up to a late hour, received any information from his government respecting the matter, but he is of the opinion that matters will transpire as indicated above.

secape quicker by the stairways, Many his government respecting the matter, we terribly crushed in the mad rush but the most serious casualities were confined to those on the top floor.

Colon, April 25.—It is reported here that the British squadron at Corinto, Nicaragua, has closed that port. York, April 25 .- Efforts were made this evening to interview Am-bassador Bayard in regard to the state-ment that the United States government had cabled to him suggesting that a brief respite be granted Nicaragua as a means toward the adjustment of the difficulty between that country and Great Britain and that the payment of the indemnity be made in London in-stead of Corinto. Mr. Bayard could not be found but inquiries in other di-rections lead to the belief that the re-port is correct and that the suggestion failed of receiving an affirmative re-

London, April 25.—A special to the Daily News from Paris says: The British ultimatum to Nicaragua is strong-ly approved in that city. France, her-self, is having trouble in South Ameri-ca and probably will be obliged to send

The dispatch adds that the newspa-per La Liberte says America will grow! but go no further. The Monroe doc-trine does not cover diplomatic misdeeds and international bad breeding. Great Britain can take every reasonable satisfaction, for America is unable to fire a single gun.

A dispatch from Paris to the Daily A dispatch from Parts to the Daily News says the vessels comprising the extra French squadron in Chinese wa-ters have been ordered home. London, April 25.—The Standard this morning editorially commenting on the government for its attitude toward Nicaragua, which country, it says, has probably now acquired a more just conception of international rights, and in addition, a more accurate appreciation of American diplomacy. It adds: "There is no power in the world that cherishes more absolute respect for international law than the Washingfor international law than the Washington government. The few Americans who are always advising discourteous action towards Great Britain exercises no influence whatever on the conduct of their responsible rulers. The people attach too high a value to the Monroe doctrino to strain or misapply it. The American flag would never be employed to shield wrongdoers.

Newfoundland Decides That Canada's Pro-

posals are Untenable. Ottawa, Ont., April 25.—The govern-ment has received a private cablegram from Newfoundland stating that the legislature called for today adjourned for a fortnight and that the delegates will report that Canada's proposals for Newfoundland's entering the confeder-ation are untenable, that Newfoundland's counter proposals are being con-sidered at Ottawa and Newfoundland awaits the decision of the Canadians.

JAPANESE WOULDN'T STAND IT. Russia is Told What to Expect in the Mat-ter of Land Acquisitions.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The Japa-nese government, replying to the note of the Russian government, has inform-ed Russia that if Japan yielded to the exactions of Russia, France and Ger-many, she would expose herself to a revolution as the Japanese people would assent to no concessions. In spite of this reply Russia is determined to main

Santiago De Chili, April ≤ -The council of state has approved the government's proposal to raise in Europe a loan of 10,000,000.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP

FIRE MAKES FEARFUL HAVOO IN A MONTREAL FACTORY.

Factory, More Than Half the Number Being Women and Girls, are Chased From a Four-Story Building -- No Fire Escapes and All the Windows Grated Like a Jail, Except One, From Which Scores of Women Leap to Death-Authorities are Hotly Censured.

Motreal, Que., April 25,-W. C. Mc-Donald's extensive tobacco factory on Ontario street was partially destroyed by fire this evening The loss will reach \$500,000, on which there is no insurance. There was not a fire escape on the outside or any appliances on the inside of the building for the fighting of the fire. Even the windows were guarded with heavy iron screens, presumably to prevent theft.

The fire started at about 5 o'clock in the drying room and for a while smouldered. Then suddenly the flames burst through and a most awful panic ensued. There were 900 employes in the building and more than half this number were women and girls. The shrieks of the women as they beat against the iron screens, praying the crowd to do something to save them, were most heartrendering. As the flames burst through three firemen were on the roof, and for twenty minutes their lives were despaired of, till finally ladders were found to bring them down. They were badly burned. The girls were nearly all on the fourth floor and were frantic with fear. With much trouble one of the iron lattices was knocked off, when one of the girls jumped and was al-most shattered to pieces when she reached the roof of an adjoining warehouse. In a similar manner the others followed to the number of thirty. The ambulances were kept busy carrying the women and girls to the hospitals and some were driven in cabs to their homes. So far only one is known to be

WHEN THE RUSH CAME. It was nearly midnight before the plcae could be entered safely and owing to the darkness very little work can be done before morning. The Associated Press correspondent interviewed several Press correspondent interviewed several who escaped. They say the scene on the floor was beyond description. When the first wild ruch for the stairway occurred, the passageway was solidly packed and many fainted and fell under the feet of the crowd. Then a mad rush was made to the windows. But the crowd forgot about the heavy screens which guarded that means of escape. Frantic women tore their hands. screens which guarded that means of escape. Frantic women tore their hands beating against the cruel obstructions, but the irons were too strong for their feeble blows. Death seemed inevitable until Marie Gagon found a window that yielded to the determined blows of those who could get their united efforts to bear. This window overlooked an extensive one-story warehouse. Without a moments hesitation the woman leaped into the air and landed on the roof below. Encouraged by the daring and impelled by the smoke and flames which were making rapid progress in

which were making rapid progress in that part of the building, other women followed her example until about twenty mained and bruised forms were piled up on the warehous SOMEBODY TO BLAME. By this time the passage way had be-come sufficiently cleared to permit a more rapid clearing of the building. The work of rescue by means of fire extension ladders was in progress and many almost inanimate forms were car

ried out by the firemen.

On the third floor, where the fire started, the scenes were almost as heart rending, but being warned soon-

Great indignation is expressed by the officials whose duty it is to see that the law is enforced in regard to fire escape appliances.

From inquiries at the hospitals at a late hour tonight concerning the con-dition of the girls injured by jumping from the windows of the burning building, it is learned that but little

Marie Gagnon, the first girl to make he terrible leap from the fourth floor to the warehouse roof, was picked up with her back broken and cannot live

many hours.

Following are the names of those probably fatally injured:

Mary Ganon, Lionel Berard, Sarah
Seraphin, Mary Flynn, Mexime Case,
L. Roscelle, Adel Gagnon, Rosas Beachamp, Ida Foster, H. Sinnette, Joseph
Gangon, Dolphis Charput, Napoleon
Blonding.

San Francisco Insurance Company Sues an Agent in Chicago.

Chicago, April 25 - Declarations were filed in the United States circuit court nied in the United States circuit court today in two suits begun last fall which charge Richard S. Rispan, formerly the Chicago manager of the Sun In-surance company of San Francisco, with being a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000. The suits were brought against the bondsmen and at the time they were filed the alleged defalcation was not made public. In the formal declaration the plaintiff sets forth that Rispan was appointed its agent in March, 1892, and on February 20, 1894, he was dismissed from its service. The company investigated his accounts, finding that he had failed to make a proper return, it alleges, of his collections and business, and was short in his accounts to the sum of \$20,000. The matter has been hanging fire for a year \$20,000. The suits were brought against matter has been hanging fire for a year or more and there never has been any talk of criminal prosecution of Rispan, who has always claimed that his affairs were all straight.

WAITED FOR BRIGHTER DAYS. Wife of an Alleged Train Robber Tells

Where the Swag West. Kansas City, April Da-In a deposi-tion given by Mrs. Charles A. Ketcham, wife of the Adams Express company's messenger charged with robbing the company of \$25,000 in 1880, she states that a photographer named Elreod of Louisville, Ky., secreted the money which her husband had stolen until the trial was over, and then gave it back

trial was over, and then gave it back to Ketchem.

Louisville, Ky., April 25.—Photographer Elreod, referred to in the diapat ch from Kansas City as having been connected with an Adams Express robery in 1892, denies all knowledge of the affair, saying that he never knew Ketchem nor his wife.

Riot Breaks Out Among Colored Girls in a
Reformatory.

Washington, April 25—An inciplent
riot, with, however, no serious results,
occurred today among the thirty-six
colored girls confined at the reform
school on the conduit roud near the disriot lane. It was started by the acschool on the conduit road near the dis-trict lans. It was started by the ac-tion of two girls who were reprimanded and told to go up stairs, but refused. The other girls took their comrades part and for a time there was a lively racket in which clubs, dishes and other

about the house who tried to quell the riot, were compelled to retire, Mrs. Marshall, the matron in charge, was somewhat used up as a result of the disturbance and up as a result of the

FRAUD OF SUGAR SHIPPERS.

Hong Kong Importers Make a Good Thing
Out of Their Undervaluations.
San Francisco, April 25.—It is announced here that extensive frauds are being committed in the importing of sugar from Hong Kong, and that the government is losing thousands of dollars in duty. The alleged frauds consist in undervaluing the importations. Fully fifteen sugar importers are accused of placing too low a valuation on their importations, and their cases have been and still are under investigation by Collector Wise.

REGULAR SIZE AND DEPTH.

Hailstones as Big as Goose Eggs Pile Up
Two Feet Deep in Texas.

San Antonio, Tex., April 2.—The terrific hail storm which swept through
Wilson, Baxter and Medina counties
last night did much damage. The hail
stones were about the size of goose
eggs and covered the ground to the
depth of two feet. The towns of Lytle,
Benton county and Castroville, were
greatly damaged by the storm, houses
being riddled like a seive by the hail
stones. The damage to residences and stones. The damage to residences and stones. The damage to residences and business houses in Lytle alone amount to about \$5,000. Hundreds of head of livestock were killed. The track of the International and Northern railroad was blocked with hail stones which had to be removed before trains could proceed. Cotton and corn crops in the track of the storm are completely de-stroyed. Two hundred thousand dol-lars it is estimated will hardly cover lars, it is estimated, will hardly cover the amount of damage to crops and other property. A subscription was started here today for the relief of the sufferers from the storm.

RECEIVER IS ASKED FOR.

Proceedings Began in St. Louis Against the
Lyons Rock Salt Company.
St. Louis, April 25.—John D. Winn,
Charles M. Skinner, Francis M. Estees, Jean F. Webb and William S.
Pope, have applied to the circuit court
for the appointment of a receiver for for the appointment of a receiver for the Lyons Rock Salt company, of which they are stockholders. Alfred Bevis, Charles H. Longstreth, Lida V. Bevis, I. D. First and Isachaar L. Be-vis and other stockholders are named as defendants. The petition states that the company is operating rock sait mills at Lyons, Rice county, Kansas, has \$175,000 invested and has assets worth \$250,000. It further states that the defendants, Bevis and others, have

the defendants, Bevis and others, have managed the property to promote their own interests therein.

Sixty thousand dollars worth of bonds were deposited with defendants in July, 1833, to secure claims against the company, and later \$50,000 of the bonds were sold on default of payment of indebtedness and were bought by Lida V. Bevis for \$5,500. The company is in debt for \$50,000 to Lida V. Bevis, and for \$10,000 each to Alfred Bevis and I. D. First.

Discovered the Reina Regente Gibraltar, April 25.-The Spanish frigate Isla De Luzeon, has discovered the wreck of the missing cruiser Reina Regente, which was lost while bound from Tangier for Cadiz on March 1. The wreck lies midway between Tarifa and Trafalgar in water 109 fathoms deep.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

Items of General Interest From All Over State College, Pa., April 3.—Professor A. G. Waters has resigned as professor of agriculture to accept the directorship of Missouri's experimental station, located at Columbia, Mo.

at Columbia, Mo.
Middletown, Pa., April 25.—Early this
morning the safe in the store of Noah
Hertzler at Fort Royal, was blown open
and robbed of stocks, bonds and cash
amounting to \$55,600. No clue.

washington, April 25.—It is officially announced at the residence of Monsigneur Satolli that the statement that he is about to leave for Rome not to return, is without the slightest foundation.

Peoria, April 25.—Frank Hitchcock, extinited States marshal for the northern district of Illinois and for severa terms. district of Illinois, and for seven terms sheriff of Peoria county, and mayor of the city one term, died this afternoon aged 57.

Tacoma, Wash., April 25.—The United States coast and geological survey steamer Hassier was sold here today at auction. The vessel was hought by Capatin John Lrving, of the Canadian Pacific Naviga-tion company, for \$2.250.

Albany, N. Y., April 25.—The bill to remove the poffice magistrate of New York City has been passed by the senate; ayes 20,nays 12. The bill now goes to the assembly for concurrence in the amendments.

Denver, April 2.—The pool room proprie-tors were arrested this afternoon and were released under bonds. Chief of Police Goulding says he will raid these places daily until they are closed or a decision in their favor is given by the courts. Washington, April E.—The attorney general, in ansewer to an inquiry from the secretary of the navy, has decided that nominations made to the naval academy by the members of the last congress after noon of March 4 last, are of no effect.

Sedalia, Mo., April 5.—Word has been received here that Frank Hoffman, the train robber and desperado who escaped in central Missouri four or five years ago, has been captured at Collins, Mo. He was recently surrounded and abot in Hickory county. There is a reward of \$350 hanging over his head.

San hanging over his head.

San Francisco, April Z.—The contest over the estate of Prederick N. Kind, who died some time ago in this city, developed the fact foday that Kind had left two widows, one in this city and one in St. Louis. Neither knew the other existed. Both widows and one son are now after the estate.

Parkersburg, W. Va., April E.-Hon. George R. Price, once prominent in Virginia politica, died at the insane asylum at Weston, aged 89 years. He was president of the Virginia senate when he lost his mind forty-six years ago. He has been in Staunton and Weston asylums ever since.

San Francisco, April 2.—In the United States district court where Herman Sparf is on trial for the murder of Mate Fluzgerald of the bark Harper, a sensation was caused by the confession today of Sparf. The defendant who went on the stand, shielded himself and Hanson as much as possible, throwing the blame on St. Clair, now under sentence of death. St. Clair, now under sentence of death.
Columbus, O., April 25.—George Geechwilm was hanged at 12:21 this morning.
He showed wonderful nerve on the scaffold, maintaining the composure which
has marked his conduct ever since his
confinement in the penifestiary annex.
He received the news of Governor Mckinley's refusal to interfere without any
demonstration.

Not april 25.—Mrs. Par-

demonstration.

Bordentown, N. J., April E.-Mrs. Parnell's condition tonight is much improved.
She has received no nourishment and
still recognizes those around her. Edward
Slavin, who was formerly in her employ,
and who now resides in New York, arrived here today and when Mrs. Parnell
saw him she grasped his hand with a
knowing look.

New York april 5. Hatter

knowing look.

New York, April E.—Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, who has been assessed here on E. Sulow worth of personal property, will not be compelled to pay a personal tax in this city. The corporation counsel has informed the tax department that the assessment is life gal, Mrs. Green having proved that her residence is in Bellows Falls. Vt.

Port Townsend, Wash, April E.—The fishing schooner Francis of Astoria, which was supposed to have been lost at sea arrived this morning and reports that a south storm carried the vessel several hundred miles out of her course. More mystery than ever now attaches to the unknown derelict seen west of Cape Fiattery ten days ago.

Washington, April E.—President Cleve-limit takes.

tery ten days ago.

Washington, April E.—President Cleveland today received a designation of the
National Schutzgenbund to invite him to
be present at the national festival to be
held on Long Island from June 19 to 15.
The president said it would be a pleasure
for him to attend but he most take into
consideration the condition of public business, and said he would answer when he
could determine if he could of present.

REPUBLICAN STATE LEAGUE MEETS Wichita, Friday, April 26, 1895 IN TOPEKA.

Political Life in the Service of the Republican Party-Other Prominent Men Speak, and All Have a Sunny Smile for Silver--Resolutions Condemn Populism and Democracy Impartially and Prom ise, Without Being Specific, the Doing of the Right Thing by the Currency.

Topeka, Kan., April 25 .- At the opening meting of the Republican state league today, Judge Horton, chief justice of the supreme court, made his first political convention talk in many years. He said in a few days he would give up the office which he had held so long and become a private citizen, ready to do active battle for the Repub lican party. He severely scored Presi-dent Cleveland and his financial views. Judge Horton declared for the importance of the recognition of silver.

Senator Baker made a lengthy speech in which he opposed President Cleveland's financial policy and said we must not place either metal, silver or gold, above the other. Another speak er of the morning was Representative Beekman from Cowley country who made a strong speech for free silver, a sentiment which was vigorously applauded. About 600 delegates are pres-

Hamilton hall was well filled. Chairman Sheldon, president of the league, announced the committees shortly afternoon, when the league adjourned until 2:30 p. m. On the committee on resolutions are E. P. Greer, chairman, Senator Baker, Judge Horton and

others Congresman Dollivar of Iowa arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon, to delivers the annual address before the league.

POPULISM AND DEMOCRACY.

At the afternoon session Senator Scott received a good majority on the vote for president and his election was made unanimous. The committee on resolutions then reported and their report was adopted with but a handful of dissenting votes. The people are congratulated upon the state government, and "redemption from the unpatriotic principles and the vicious and dishonest practices of Populism." Further on, it says: "The financial and business demoralization of the past two years has conclusively shown the utter incompetency of the Democratic party to rule the nation." Tarriff tinkering, the "weak and vascillating foreign policy, the ungenerous and hostile treat POPULISM AND DEMOCRACY. policy, the ungenerous and hostile treat ment of the veteran defenders of the nation, and above all, "the vicious and unAmerican financial policy of the Democratic administration" are con-Democratic administration" are con-demned. The report promises a right-ing of all these wrongs by the restora-tion of the Republican party to power. "Such a resumption of power," con-tinues the report, "will bring back a monetary policy and a coinage system which will immediately add to our currency the product of our American mines and restore silver to its old mines and restore silver to its old place as one of the money metals, thus placing the finances of our country upon a basis which will bring con-fidence and prosperity to all our peo-

ple."

In conclusion the report says: "We condemn in the most unsparing terms the orders of Secretary Morton to throw the American market open to the diseased and inferior cattle of Mexico, thus placing in jeopardy the vital interests of the American farmer."

Not a speech was made against or for the platform as adopted.

At the evening session Congressman

gressman Calderhead and others also

Topeka, Kan., April 25.—In the call just issued for statements, Bank Com-missioner Briedenthal calls attention to the fact that court are now deciding that bank directors are personally re-sponsible for the management of their banks, and if there are losses they must be met by the directors.

FIXED FOR TRAIN ROBBERS. Either the Report Was a Fake or the Rob-

Atchison, Kan., April 25.—Officials of the Missouri Pacific were given warn-ing of a plot to rob the incoming pas-senger train on the central branch between Goff and Corning where it passed about midnight. When the train ar-rived at Frankfort, a flat car was placed between the smoker and mail car and an armed body concealed them lves behind the sideboards. As the reception awaiting them and fled,

COLLECTING TAXES FROM INDIANS.

COLLECTING TAXES FROM INDIANS.

Under Recent Decisions the Red Men in One Reservation Must Put Up.

Guthrie, O. T., April 25.—William Williams has returned from atwo week's tour of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache country, where he has been levying taxes on personal property. Under a recent statute, taxes in that country must be levied for the years 1892, 1893 and 1894, as well as for the present year. Mr. Williams reports that he has thus far assessed personal property to the amount of \$2,000,000 and thinks he will find \$4,000,000 worth hefore he gets through, one-half of which will be taxable this year. The property owners there do not offer any objections to paying this year's taxes, but tions to paying this year's taxes, but they protest against paying those of

the previous years. Company Formed There Recently Has Reached Profits Already.

Reached Profits Already.

Okarche, O. T., Aprill 25.—(Special.)—
About sixty days ago a company was formed at this place for the purpose of prospecting for oil in the Creek nation, directly south of the Neodesha oil fields, on the Virdigris river. The company purchased through Martin Hellar of Wichita, Kan., \$199,000 of the stock of the United States Oil company at a very low figure, the United States Oil company owning a lease in the nation of 100,000 acres of land. Supuipa, I. T., the terminus of the This company is now drilling near Prisco railroad, having alreay discov-

Albany, N. Y. April 25.—Hill Cook, the famous outhaw, arrived in this city this afternbon with twelve other famous convicts sent here from the west. The prisoners were taken to the penistrative in the prison van, one of the old belevan house stages. They attracted a great deal of attention as they rode through the streets to the penitentiary, which is situated in the

Fair; stationary; variable wind INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

Weather for Wichita today:

Paule in a Fire Trap in Montreal. Republican League Meets in Topeka. Lord Douglass Tries to Lick an Editor.

2. Catastrophes Occur at a Hurdle Race. Gibson Testifies in the Durrant Case. Forest Fires Raging in Wisconsin Japan's Answer to Russia's Protest.

3. Pittsburgs Win the Third Straight Gam Wheat Market Affected by Drouth. Stocks Advance Except the Coulers,

Jury in the Lane Case Disagree.

6 How a Hindoo Monkey Slew a Cobra-

Ulaminating Gas Made a Home. 8. Prince Hohenlohe as at Home-Lover.

costumes. The men were chained to-gether and guarded by armed men.

THEY HAD ARMOR ON. Deputy Marshals Contend in Vain With a

Gang of Desperadoes. Guthrie, O. T., April 25.—A desperate fight occurred in the Pottawatomic country yesterday between outlaws and deputy marshals. One of the deputies was killed and one other was puties was killed and one other was seriously wounded. The deputies shot several of the outlaws but the bullets glanced off without injuring them, as each of the desperadoes wore steel plate over the back and chest. The deputies, unable to do any thing with the outlaws, who outnumbered them, retruned to Norman bearing their dead.

NON-UNION MEN CAUSED IT.

Over Two Thousand Operatives Cease Work at Oineyville. Providence, R. I., April 25.—The tex-ile situation in Olneyville reached a tile situation in Oineyville reached a crisis this afternoon when 300 weavers employed by the Providence and National Warsted mills struck and more than 2,000 other operators were obliged to cease work as both mills which comprise the biggest plant in Oineyville, is Charles Fletcher, a leading member of the Rhode Island Manufacturers club, which organization recently agreed to close their mills at the first sign of a strike in any of them. first sign of a strike in any of them. About 2,000 operators will be affected by such a step. The cause of the strike this afternoon is the introduction of this afternoon is the introduction of non-union men into the weavers rooms of both mills with the request that the union weavers teach them to weave. The union considered the matter and made a demand for \$15 a week for each weaver instructing a novice. The management was also requested to make a contribution of \$15 to the textile union for each green hand introtile union for each green hand intro-duced into the mill. The management this afterneon informed the union that their requests could not be granted and at 3:29 o'clock every union weaver in

ELECTION BILL FIGHT IS ON.

both mills stopped work.

Souse Reports the Filley Bill and the Kansas City, Mo., April 2.—A specal About 4 o'clock this afternoon the few Democratic senators who are on terms of goodfellowship with Governor Stone will not take the lead, because if was that was a professional see few Democratic senators who are on terms of goodfellowship with Governor Stone will not take the lead, because if the fight is made consistently some of the governor's allies will be hit below the belt. In the house Mr. Julian's hill hardly get beyond the committee so that proposition of the governor's proclamation will fail flat. After the caucus deliberation last night, in which it was agreed to passe the Filley election.

In a remarkably brief space of time he emerged like a shot. After him came Mr. Weeks and the office force, apparently bent on the destruction of the

was agreed to pass the Filley election bill and then to consider no other un-til the senate had passed it and the governor signed it, the house Eropubli-cans attempted this morning to carry but the bill was eventually sent to engrossment. The Democrats in all ways conceivable tried to thwart the efferts of their opponents to pass the bill, but to no effect. A three ring circus under one tent

could not have been merrier than the forenoon session. It opened with a lively brush between the Republicans lively brush between the Republicans and Democrats over the governor's letter declaring Missouri a doubtful state. When this ended, Tubbs of Osage suggested that the Filley election bill should be taken up and ordered to engressment. This started the fun. Rothwell of Randolph offered as an amendment the safety committee's bill, but Russell refused to recognize him. Cries of "vote," "vote," on the Republican side were met by counter cries of "Let'er go, Crar Reed," from the Democrats and finally the bill passed by a strict party vote of 18 to 47.

The resolution calling for a com-

strict party vote of is to 6.

The resolution calling for a committee to investigate charges that members of the legislature and state officers are riding on passes, is under consideration by the committee on judiciary, and has caused a stampede among

ary, and has caused a stampede among
the members and state officers. It will
come up in a day or two.

In the senate today the safety committee's election bill was a second time
referred to the committee on elections.
It was planned to have the bill reported
back in the afternoon that it might be
ready for passage Satrday, but there
is danger that the Republicans will
muster enough boiling Democratic senelection is held the matter over until next ators to hold the matter over until next

the members of the Misouri legislature on the silver questions and today publishes the answer to the question:

"Are you in favor of the free coinage of silver by the United States at the present ratio?" Five Republicans and seven Democratic senators answered in the affirmative, and four Democratic to wind up the concern. ent ratio. Five Republicans and seven Democratic senators answered in the affirmative, and four Democratic senators in the negative. In the house seventsen Republican representatives and twenty-four Democrats replied in the affirmative, and foorteen Republicans, two, Democrats and two Populies in the negative.

San patients in the negative.

SO DOES THE FIGHTING EDITOR WHOM HE STIRS UP.

MAY BE SANE OR NOT

COURT DISCHARGES HIM WITHOUT DECIDING THAT POINT.

COMPLAINT NOT BEING SWORN TO

HIS LORDSHIP THEN GOES OUT FOR EDITORIAL GORE

His Abropt Entrance into the Sanctum W Equaled by His Impetuous Departure -Departs Swearing Vengeance.

Bakersfield, Cal., April 25 .- Lord Sholto Douglass appeared today ap-peared today in the superior court to answer to the charge of insunity. Few people knew the examination was to be held so early, so few were present. eextreme western section. They still Officers, attorneys and reporters made wore their wild and wooly western up the greater portion. Only five Eng-Officers, attorneys and reporters made shmen were in the room and none of them was Burmelster, the complaining witness, Lord Douglass brought into court by a deputy sheriff. He were a light gray suit, with trousers turned up, toothpick shoes and a wide white hat with a hammered eather band. This, together with his neligee shirt, made up the typical English costume as worn by the numerous Britishers in the colony here. He took his seat, still wearing his wide hat, which he did not remove at all while in

The young lord sat alone at the attorneys' desk in company with phy-sicians called as an examining board. Promptly at 10 o'clock Judge Conklin Promptly at 10 o'clock Judge Conklin stepped upon the platform and took his seat. All was expectation. No sooner had he reached the great leather arm chair than he said: "There being no complaint against this party he will be discharged," and the famous insanity case was ended. No other word was spoken and those present opened their mouths in wonder while his lord-ship meekly left the room to breathe the air of freedom.

PREPARES FOR COMBAT.

PREPARES FOR COMBAT. PREPARES FOR COMBAT.

Brumeister had refused to swear to second complaint necessary for a hearing for insanity cases, so there was no foundation for the action and theyoung prisoner's dismissal followed as a matter of course. He hurried to his hotel, thence to the bank where he drew some money and began a series of hurired visits to different stores. He stopped Constable Seroy and asked: "How much would it cost me to assault a man?"

man?"
Seroy answered: "Now, look here, young man, you behave yourself like a gentleman. If you have a case against anyone begin suit but do no man? fighting."
The lord hurried on, his thin light

The lord hurried on, his thin light trousers flapping from the force of his energetic movements. Common mortals stood on the corner watching and condering if he was preparing for the aforesaid assault, for a hurried departure to other parts, or to consummate the marriage according to the vew he made to his lady love yesterday after-

from Jefferson City says: No one in mystery was solved. His lerdship was the senate seems anxious to tackle the on his muscle. He went to the Califorquestion of suppressing the lobby. The

ently bent on the destruction of the young lord. A few moments later his lordship romewhat ruffled in appear ance, entered the office of Justice Fox and informed his honor that he had as saulted the Chronicle correspondent.
"I hit him three times by the face, when four or five men set upon me from behind and put me out. I desire

to plead guilty."
Constable Seroy swore to the com-plaint and Douglass was fined \$5.50, the exact cost. The justice then read law which says he could fine for battery in any sum not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six month or both. Douglass said: "Ah, is that so? And I thought \$5 was

Mr. Weeks gives a very different story of the encounter. He mays Lord story of the encounter. He says Lord Douglass after saying he had been pub-lishing damned lies about him struck at him. The lad missed his aim and before he could try again was thrown into the street. Douglass left saying he would return with his crowd and square things. Weeks told him he would shoot the first of his crowd that entered the building. His lardship is

Hiram Russell Wants the Teras Creek Gold Mining Company Wound Ep.
Chicago, April 25—Hiram J. Russell has asked the circuit court to appoint a receiver for the Texas Creek Gold Mining company. The defendants to the hill filed by Russell are John M. Campbell of Virginia City, Na., and Esmuel G. Farmer, Jr., John M. Klosber and Thomas Marsh of Chicago, Russell claims to have been swindled out of \$12,000 worth of placer mining land in Gunnison county, Colorado. In

week.

The senate committee reported the safety committee's election bill this afternoon with the majority report recommending its passage. The minority offered a report substituting the Filley bill.

HOW THEY STAND ON SILVEE.

Missouri's Senators and Representatives

Missouri's Senators and Representatives Missouri's Senators and Representatives in care the 11,000 was not paid, Campbell was to deliver to the American Trust & Savings bank, stock for the beatance on a basis of 112,000 for Svenication of the Misouri legislature. The company was then formed and

to wind up the concern. HAVE SEEN THE LIKE REFORE.

Swarts Beaten by Carver.

Wilkesbarre. Pa. April 25.—The live bird shoto between Dr. Carver of Kansas City, Ma. and H. D. Swarts Scan Branches and the late Leinni Stanford sas City, Ma. and H. D. Swarts of Scan Inton. was won by the former today. Carver killed 84 and missed Br. The shoot was to be for 100 birds but failed at this to be for 100 birds but failed at this point.